REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,337.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 Including / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,, ...	,, 24
Three Months ,, ...	,, 14
One Month ,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 16th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. NUBIA, (2,005 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 26th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TRAVANCORE (1,900 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. H. Eastley, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 23rd August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to DESPATCH the following STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY, via the Suez Canal :—

HINDOSTAN....	3,113 Tons,	600 H.P.....19th August.
HYDASPES.....	2,723 ,,	450 H.P.....23rd September.
MEJ ZAFORE.....	3,703 ,,	600 H.P..... 3rd October.
KHEDIVE.....	3,742 ,,	600 H.P.....17th ,,
PERIM	3,777 ,,	600 H.P..... 7th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and will ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING OF WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL .....Rs. 500
,, ,, SUEZ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 17th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 5 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£19-0
To Port Said.....	£30	£14-0
To Suez.....	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

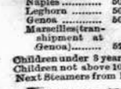
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said.....	38	24	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Rate-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	0 3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1, and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

1882		Length.....	241-0 ft.
Measurement	tons.	Breadth.....	25-1 ft.
990-81		Depth of hold..	14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Caldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF,"
HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.
PATENT LEVER.
EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"
WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.
EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"
VERY SERVICEABLE,

CLOCKS and TIME-PIECES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s,
Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, 24th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Janardhun Purushotam, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Vithoba Crustnajee.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Picket Road, in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing 185 square yards and bounded as follows : on the east by the house of Merwanjee Hormusjee Metha, on the west by the house of Pranjeevundass Horjeevandass, on the north by the house of Vemayeck Gungadhur Shastree, and on the south by the Picket Road, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and by the Pension Tax 132, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 136.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD IRON MACHINERY, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at Viegas' Patent Slip, Mazagon, a quantity of Iron and Brass Ware, comprising pistons, connecting rods, iron cocks, brass plugs, shafts, steering screw, locker tube, blast pipes, blocks, anchor, screws, cylinder cover, crank shaft, fans, &c.

Also, 1 Barrel Buoy, Swivel Moorings with 1 Iron stocked anchor to the south weighing 62 cwt. and 1 ditto to the north weighing 48 cwt. chains as follows :—60 fathoms 2 1-8 in. Cable on southward anchor and 45 fathoms 2 1-8 in. Cable on the Northward anchor.

4 Anchors 40 to 50 cwt. each.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1872.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First Class Sympathetic Grand Square Piano, by Soundy and Co., an English built Barouche, by Maberly, an English built double seated Brougham, by Kinross, a powerful Bay Brougham Horse, &c., at Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the Handsome Household Furniture, Pictures, Carriages, Horse, &c., the property of Dr. Clin , proceeding to Europe. The same comprises glass, crockery, and plated-ware, cutlery, &c. handsomely carved blackwood Furniture, such as round dining table for 10 persons, sideboard, teapoys, scr n, circular and pierstables, easy and prodieu chairs, conversation sofas, whatnot, drawing room c rpet, a first class grand square piano by Soundy & Co. in good order, a 14 day clock, a first rate sewing machine by Wright and Mann in working order, a miniature billiard table by stevens, pictures, table ornaments, English iron cots, dressing and washing table, clothes presses, chests of drawers, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c. &c.

AT 12 P.M.

1 English built barouche by Maberly.
1 do. do. double seated Brougham by Kinross.
1 Bay Brougham Horse.
Sets of single and double harness, gentleman's saddle, &c.
Catalogues are printed and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND REAL CORAL JEWELLERY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of valuable and real coral jewellery set with gold and silver gilts, consisting of sets of brooches, earings, bracelets, and large pendants, ladies' gold and coral lockets, round coral for necklace, gentlemen's tie pins, solitaires and studs, brooches and earrings of mosaic and shell cameos.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

(The Property of a Gentleman gone Home.)

A Semi-Grand Piano, by the celebrated makers John Broadwood and Sons, in excellent condition.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th August 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

LEWIS'S
DRAMATIC COMPANY
WILL ARRIVE by Mail Steamer BANGALORE, and give their FIRST PERFORMANCE on
MONDAY, 19TH AUGUST.

Tickets may be obtained at SOUNDY, BREslauer, & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

THE BOMBAY GUN CLUB will meet for PRACTICE, THIS AFTERNOON, at COLABA, at 4 o'clock, weather permitting.

PALLETHODOO ESTATE in THAVELAGERIMOORAD of the KIGGUTNAD TALOOK in the Province of COORG.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION has been made by S. R. W. C. DAWSON for permission to resign to Government a portion of the ESTATE described above. Any person or persons interested in the Estate who may object to the resignation being accepted are hereby required to make known their objections to the Undersigned within six months from the date of this Notice, on the expiry of which period the application in question will be finally disposed of.

H. G. THOMSON,
Officiating Superintendent.

Coorg Superintendent's Office, Mercara, dated 30th July 1872

WANTED, by a EUROPEAN LADY, a situation as GOVERNESS in a well connected Parsee family. Address "BETA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, Cash only, fresh and warranted CAPE GARDEN SEEDS, from Messrs. C. M. Villet & Son, (of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope.) All in Original packets, with their Seal.

27 Sorts Vegetable Seeds, at Rs. 10 per packet.
50 ,, Flower 12 ,, ,,

☞ Extra Sannas in Mofussil orders for packing charges.

Apply to DUFF BROTHERS, No. 8, Dewan's Lane, Doorga Churn Mitter's Street, Calcutta.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

THE Undersigned have for SALE at their Godowns the undermentioned well known and widely appreciated INDIAN TEAS, the produce of the celebrated HOLTA ESTATE, belonging to Major Stuart :—

	Wholesale.	Retail.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Orange Pekoe in 6 lb. packets .....per lb.	2 0	2 8
Pekoe ,, 5 lb. ,, ... ,,	1 6	1 14
Pekoe Souchong ,, 5 lb. ,, ... ,,	1 3	1 12
Hoita Mixture ,, 4 lb. ,, ... ,,	1 3	1 8
Imperial Mixture ,, 4 lb. ,, ... ,,	1 3	1 8
Gunpowder ,, 5 lb. ,, ... ,,	1 3	1 8

No Orders will be executed at Wholesale Prices except for 20 lbs. and upwards.

TERMS—CASH.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION, HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 614 of 1869.

GUNPUTRAO MOROBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in house No. 60, situate Lohurchal Street, without the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PANDURUNG KERROBA, of Bombay, Hindoo, residing in house No.——, situate in Candawady Lane, without the Fort ..... Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of Immoveable Property issued on the 2nd day of August, instant, in the above Suit,) will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 1—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate on the south side of Parell Village Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,900 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north partly by the Parell Village Road and partly by the house No. 83 of the defendant Pandurung Kerroba, on the south by the property of Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, on the east partly by the Government Compound and partly by the passage leading to the said compound, and on the west partly by the property of Jugonnath Atmaram, and partly by the aforesaid house No. 83, together with all sheds and erections standing thereon.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or stable standing thereon, situate on the north side of the Parell Village Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 237 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 106, bounded on the north by the Parell Tank, on the south by the said Parell Village Road, on the east by the Parell Tank ground, and on the west by the property of Wassoodew Jewajee.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate on the north side of Parell Village Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 335 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the Parell Tank, on the south by the Parell Village Road, on the east by the property of Wassoodew Jewajee, and on the west by the passage and steps leading to the public water well.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 4.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate on the south side of Parell Golanjee Hill Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 4,170 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north and east by the property of Vituldass Vizbhoondass, on the south partly by the property of Premjee Nundoo and partly by the property of Kharoo Patell, and on the west by the property of Curseejee Nowrojee Wadia, together with all sheds, erections, plantations and trees standing thereon.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 5.—All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, situate on the south side of Parell Golanjee Hill Road, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, containing by admeasurement 2,233 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north and west by the property of Kharoo Patell, on the south by the property of Premjee Nundoo, and on the east by the property of Vituldass Vizbhoondass, together with all sheds, erections, and plantations and trees standing thereon.

TO BE SOLD IN THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th day of September next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Lot No. 6.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of the Parell Village Road, in the sub-district of Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 222 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west partly by the property of Bhasker Cassinathjee and others, and partly by the house of Jugeonnath Doobo, on the north by the said Parell Village Road, and on the south by the road leading to Governor's Hill Bungalow, which said premises are assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 88, and were hitherto used and at present in the occupation of the said Pandoorung Kerroba,—towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 1,894-8-6 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 118-4-0 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount in the whole to the sum of Rs. 2,012-12-6, and further interest upon the last-mentioned sum at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the date of the said Decree until payment thereof by the said defendant.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 13th August 1872.

Mr. MUNSUKHLALL MUGUTLALL MUNSHI, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES
OF VARIOUS SIZES.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER AND WILSON'S
HAND SEWING MACHINES.

TABLE COVERS,
Of the Latest Patterns.

TABLE LINEN.

COUNTRY made TABLE CLOTHS of all sizes, with NAPKINS to match.
STRONG COUNTRY made TOWELS, 32 by 45 inches.
Do do do do 14 by 14 ,,

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

OILMAN STORES.

SUPERIOR STOCK OF

COCONADA CHEROOTS
Of the following Musters :

Office	per 1,000...Rs.	12 0
Burmahs	,, ...	13 0
Bahingtons	,, ...	15 0
Sedans	,, ...	18 0
Leisure-hours	,, ...	18 0

ON HAND A LARGE AND FRESH STOCK OF

MANILLA CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.
DINDIGUL CHEROOTS.
PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
FINEST AMERICAN TOBACCO.

GUINNESS' STOUT,
BY SPARKES AND MOLINE.

Quarts in Original Cases of 4 doz., per doz.....	Rs. 5 12
,, in single dozens.....	,, 6 0
Pints in Original Cases of 8 doz., per doz.....	,, 3 12
,, in single dozens.....	,, 4 0

WINES AND SPIRITS.
CLARET, BURGUNDIES,
GERMAN WINES,
CHAMPAGNE, MOSELLE,
BICHE-LATOUR'S CELEBRATED BRANDIES,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

For Special Price Lists, apply to

J. NEUBERG.

J. & C. White & Co.'s SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine.....	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine...	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine...	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ; this *ne plus ultra* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44 0	48 0

J. & C. White & Co.'s PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz	27 0	30 0
Do. Pints, ,, ...	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids.) Quarts, per dozen	34 0	38 0
Pints, Do. ,, ...	19 0	21 0

AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

THE DELHI AND LONDON BANK (Limited) grants LOANS and CASH CREDITS on approved PERSONAL and other SECURITIES on the usual Terms.

Loans on Personal Securities, repayable by Monthly Instalments, must be covered by a Life Policy.

For further particulars apply to the MANAGER at DELHI.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 500 per Share has been declared, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after MONDAY, the 12th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 7th August 1872.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5 Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of August 1872, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1872.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in the room of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorumull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, the first being eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th August 1872.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on SATURDAY, the Seventeenth day of August, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Omrawuttee Press Company (Limited) and the Bhownuggur Press Company (Limited) for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.

—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on TUESDAY, the Twentieth day of August, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Tinnevelly Press Company, Ld., and the Bhownuggur Press Company, Ld., for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That this Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies, and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.

—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BHOWNUGGUR PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-first day of August, for the purpose of passing Resolutions for carrying out arrangements made with the Tinnevelly Press Company (Limited) and the Omrawuttee Press Company (Limited) for the amalgamation of the three Companies, to the following effect :—

That the Company be wound up voluntarily. That a Liquidator be appointed, with power to convey the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and assets of the Company to the "Volkarts' United Press Company," a Company to be formed by the Shareholders of the three Companies for the purpose of acquiring the property of the three Companies and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered under Act X. of 1866 on the conditions more particularly specified in the draught Resolutions now lying at the Office of the Undersigned, and with power to carry on the business of this Company in the meanwhile.—Dated this Ninth day of August 1872.

By Order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

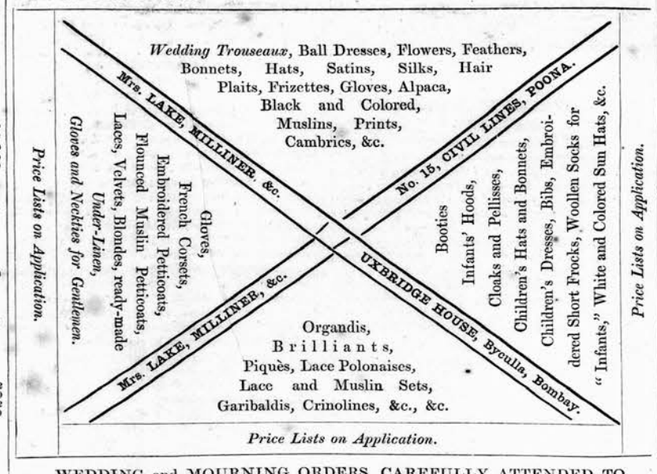
NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application :—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Feuer Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Versich. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY.....	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA.....	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.

NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.

CALCUTTA.—Messrs. J. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.

Other Ports will shortly be announced.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TEAK TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities as the Company may require, for one year, of well-seasoned MOULMEIN or (and) RANGOON TEAK TIMBER, in Squared Logs, sound and straight, not less than 12 inches square and 20 feet in length, to be delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt, Byculla, at the rate of not less than between 250 and 300 tons per month, commencing from the 1st day of January 1873.

Specification and Form of Tender may be obtained, and draft of conditions of Contract to be rendered into be seen, on application at the Storekeepers Office, Byculla, Bombay.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and which must specify whether of Moulmein or Rangoon, and the rate per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Stores De ôt, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on SATURDAY, the 14th September next.

The person whose tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a Contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 10th August 1872.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,
BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the LT. GOVERNOR the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Asrylli House	Simla.
East Street	Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

NOURISHMENT FOR INVALIDS AND INFANTS.

The following Extracts, prepared by Liebig's process as described in the German Pharmacopœia, from fresh selected meats, are perfect in flavour, and well suited for sick persons or for very young children.

Liebig's Nutritive Extract, per bottle ..... Rs.	1-8, 3, and 5 0
Kemp's Extract of Chicken, prepared from Flesh and Bones, per pot ...	3 8
Kemp's Extract of Chicken, prepared from Flesh only, per bottle	3 0

These admirable Foods are now resorted to in all cases where sustenance is required for an invalid who is absolutely unable to take or retain any other food. The ordinary Liebig's Extract will bear no comparison whatever with these preparations, which are taken with the greatest zest when everything else is refused.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 6th, to SATURDAY the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Colaba Land shares at Rs. 1,555, and Alliance Spinning. Government Paper unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl.
10,000	500	all	3 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
10,000	500	100	2nd Res. Issue	Do of Bombay	222½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
32,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	117
19,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8 0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	232
.....	£20	10 9 1 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	13 10 2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£18	19 6 3 1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,555
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	850
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

1,400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co	1,550
600	1,250	all	50p.s	Alexandra Spinning	1,260
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,590
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,525
900	1,000	all	25*	Bombay United	890
1,600	150	150	25*	Bronch Mills	245
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,500
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,875
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,625
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental	2,580
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s	Royal	1,900

* Per share for the half-year

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225p.s	Akbar Cotton Press Co	2,225
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,060
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	315
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co	2,160
200	500	all	55½do.	Do New	550
300	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co	1,030
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	1,300
900	1,850	all	40 *	Colaba Press Co	6,850
350	2,000	all	200 s	East India Press Co	3,100
150	8,500	all	350 *	Fort Press Co	8,700
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowaji Press Co	1,060
300	1,000	all	200 p	French Press Co	7 0
200	6,000	6,000	225 ps	Hydraulic Press Co	2,650
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	1,000
200	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co	1,170
200	400	320	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co	620
120	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,450
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
225	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras	1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,360
80,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	165
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	32
2,000	500	all	40 ps	Treacher & Co	400
3,000	250	all	6 ps	Viegas Patent Slip Co	60

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May. '67	Royal Bank

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	230
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	224½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101½ to 102
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1886-67	103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	104½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	104
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	119½

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton, Wooden Ships, Myrabolms & Colorbills, Seeds	£2 0s. 0d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 17s. 6d. £1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton, Opium, Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta To t charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Travancore (s)	Eastley	Hongkong, July 20.

The barque Leticia, to Zanzibar, was entered out for loading yest rday.

STEAMER REPORTS.

THISTLEDALE, 13th August, 10 A.M.—H.M.S. Daphne sailed for Bombay 10th instant.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 23s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

August.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air	Wet-bulb Thermometer	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky doubled=8	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M on following day	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	°	°	°			°	°		
5	29·641	79·4	76·3	75·1	·870	7·2	82·2	77·7	WSW, W, WNW, W	366
6	·616	80·1	76·8	75·6	·864	7·4	85·0	76·5	W, WNW, W, WSW.	374
7	·643	78·5	76·1	75·2	·897	7·7	81·7	76·0	SW, WSW, W, WSW.	364
8	·658	79·3	76·2	75·0	·869	7·7	82·5	76·8	W, W, WSW, W, WSW.	427
9	·649	78·1	76·0	75·2	·906	7·9	81·4	76·0	WSW, W, WNW, WSW. W.	376
10	·650	78·4	76·1	75·3	·901	7·1	81·4	75·5	W. WSW.	379

	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week	1 70
Registered between 1st January and 4th August	50 6
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 11th August	51 76

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH AUGUST.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella (s) 15 cases cotton thread, Cassam Abdool Rehmon; 1 case wall paper, Ardaseer Burjorjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Cella (s), 10 hhds. and 200 cases portwine, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.

Centurion, 487 pigs lead, The New Bank of Bombay.

Assyria (s), 48 casks pale ale, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 4 packages hardware, King, King & Co.; 21 bales paper, G. Mohidin bin G. Nubby; 15 bales printing paper, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Aegean (s), 2 cases haberdashery, N. V. Curranee & Co.

Erodne, 12 cases champagne, Payne & Co.

Oscar (s), 198 cases gin, Alsen, Riche & Co.

Penjum (s), 5 cases whiskey, Payne & Co.

British Nation, 18 cases sherry, Payne & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Esperance, 114 cases corks, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 595 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer & Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 103 bales cotton, Velkart Brothers; 52 bales cotton John Campbell & Co.

Euxine, 300 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 300 bales jute, and 6 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhowanbhoy.

Arctusa (s), 12 bales cotton, Framjee Roopjee, 75 bales wool, Dyal Ruttonsey; 100 bales wool, and 50 bales cotton, Doongersee Gopejee; 163 bales cotton, Madangopall Muconroy; 104 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 12 bales wool, and 25 bales cotton, Bhimjee Girdhur; 50 bales cotton, Lilladhur Ramdass.

Nubia (s), 100 bales wool, and 25 bales cotton, Nursee Khatow.

Sir John Mandeville, 400 bags myrabollams, S. S. Narrelwala; 180 bags galls, and 160 bags bejda, Hajee Woomer Changa.

Morning Light, 318 bags galls, Essoofally Sumsoodeen; 21 bales cotton, Javut Kassow.

FOR LONDON.

Nubia (s), 30 bundles hides, Mawonjee Khanbhoy; 65 bundles hides, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussen & Co.; 18 bundles hides and skins, Scomar Veera; 27 bales skins, Rahimtoola Abrim; 20 bales skins, Mana Mohideen Syed Mohideen & Co.; 38 bundles deer horns, Rahimbhoy Mahomed; 60 packages mother o'pearl shells, S. S. Narralwala; 1,109 boxes copper, 31 bells, 28 guns, 32 packages metal, 20 packages old copper, and 91 boxes bronze, A. Tait; 10 bales hides and skins, Dosajee Emsijee; 30 bundles hides, Momedbhoy Jumail; 40 bales hides, Rehimbhoy Mahomed.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Nubia (s), 42 coils coir rope, A. Tait.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nubia (s), 2 cases mother o'pearl shells, S. S. Narralwala.

Arctusa (s), 220 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.; 50 bales cotton Alsen, Riche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Arctusa (s), 48 packages pepper, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Arctusa (s), 10 bags cocoanut, Essack Salloon.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE market continues dull, and rates are quite nominal. The up-country demand remains as feeble as before, and no improvement is anticipated until the opening of the fair season. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS. Rs. A. P.

500 pieces Grey Shirtings 40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs. 4 14 0
500 „ „ 40 „ 39 „ 6 lbs. 4 6 6
1,000 dozens Coloured Handkerchiefs per doz. 1 8 9
750 pieces Grey Madapollams 32 „ 24 „ 3 lbs. 2 3 9
120 „ W. G. Prints 32 „ 25 „ 4 8 0

COTTON

25 Candies New Dhollerah (ready) ...Rs. 212

YARNS.

4,500 lbs. Mule, No. 50 ...As. 13½ per lb.
3,000 „ Water, No. 40 ... „ 14½ to 14¾ „

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—13TH AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th August, 12-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 16 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th August, 2-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 13th August, 12-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 31 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th August, 4-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 30 minutes.

Via Turk y, 12th August, 8 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 17 hours.

Via Red Sea, 13th August, 8-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 39 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 12th August, 4-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 36 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th August, 8-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 13th August, 5-40 P.M.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12 h to 8 P.M. of the 13th August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 49	0 2
„ Galle	0 26 m	1 40
„ Kurrachee	0 41	0 1
„ Madras	0 57	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 13th August, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 13th August, 2 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th August, 4-45 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th August, 8 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 13th August, 2 P.M.—Latest received from Bombay, 13th August, 5-28 P.M.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 13th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, rainfall 1 inch 35 cents.

CANNANORE, 13th August, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980, rainfall 97 cents.

VINGORLA, 13th August, 6-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west light, thermometer 84, rainfall 34 cents.

CARWAR, 13th August, 6-45 P.M.—Weather fine, wind light southerly, thermometer 79, barometer 29·80, rainfall 90 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south, thermometer 88, barometer 29·742.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 13.

Lawrell, Captain, 4th Hussars, on leave, from Ceylon.

Colquhoun, Rev., Bengal Establishment, on medical certificate, from Allahabad.

Cooper, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 13.

Iredell, Major, 16th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.

Lawrell, Captain, 4th Hussars, to rejoin, to Meerut.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 12th August, 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

3rd Hussars.—Asst. Sur. R. Anderson, for 30 days from the 7th Sept. 1872, on privilege leave.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF., Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 10th August, 1872.

The undermentioned officers are reported to have passed the required examination in the following languages:—

Hindustani, Higher Sandard.

Lt. F. W. Kirk, 104th Foot, (attached to 21st N. I.)
Lt. H. C. E. Lucas, 107th Foot, (attached to 8th N. I.)
Lt. E. Balfe, 49th Foot.

Gunzerathee, Higher Standard.

Lt. F. H. Forgett, S. C.

Conde John Spittal, Ord. Dept. D. Brig. R. H. A., having been reduced to the rank of Serjt. by sentence of a District Court Martial, is under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 156, of 16th March 1863, remanded to his Brig. as a Bombardier.

With the sanction of Govt. Asst. Apothy. D. Fernandes (No. 61) is admitted to the Invalid pension of Rs. 40 per mensem at Bombay.

The following arrangement is confirmed:—

Late General Depot, Poona—Capt. Gunter, Adjt., performed the duties of Comdt. in addition to his own, from the 2nd to the 30th April 1872, during the absence of Col. de Montmorency on medical certificate.

The following order is confirmed:—

108th Foot—Regtl. Order, dated 24th July 1872 appointing Capt. C. J. Dyke, acting Instr. of Musketry to the Regt. in the absence of a qualified Sub.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. A. R. Heyland (1st Light Cav.) from 10th to 31st Aug. 1872, to Bombay, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

PUNJAUB ORDERS.

(*Punjaub Gazette*, August 8.)

Mr. W. Simpson Hillier, Asst. Conservator of Forests, 3rd grade, having passed the prescribed examination in the vernacular, and having been declared qualified to hold charge of a Forest Range or Division, is promoted to be an Asst. Conservator of the 2nd grade, with effect from the 6th July 1872.

Surg. A. P. Holmes, M.D., 1st Regt. Sikh Infantry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Sanitarium of Sheikh Budin for the season of 1872.

Mr. F. C. Channing, Offg. Dy. Commr., Gujranwala, received charge as Supt. of the Jail at that Station from Major F. J. Miller, Offg. Dy. Commr., on the afternoon of the 17th July 1872.

The leave of absence granted to Mr. C. R. Lindsay, Judge, Chief Court, Punjab, in G. O. No. 1913, dated 28th May 1872, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. A. R. Holman, Offg. Dy. Commr., Montgomery, is appointed to officiate as Dy. Commr. of Gujrat during the absence on leave of Capt. F. D. Harington, or until further orders.

Mr. Sydney Smith, Offg. Asst. District Supt. of Police, Lahore, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 31st July, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

In supersession of Punjab Govt. Order No. 1631, of the 7th June, Major R. M. Sewell, District Supt. of Police, Umballah, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 28th July.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 28th July, vice Major Sewell, on leave:—Capt. E. C. O'B. Horsford to officiate as a District Supt. of Police, 2nd grade; Capt. L. H. Tucker to officiate as a District Supt. of Police, on Rs. 700, vice Capt Ramsay; Capt. F. H. Conolly to officiate as District Supt. of Police, 3rd grade, vice Capt. Tucker; Mr. A. C. Plowden to officiate as a District Supt. of Police, 4th grade, vice Capt. Conolly; and Mr. F. Kelly to officiate as an Asst. District Supt. of Police of the 1st grade, 1st class, vice Mr. Edwards.

Dated 23rd July 1872, directing Surg. A. P. Holmes, 1st Sikh Infantry, to proceed to Sheikh Budin and afford medical aid to the residents at that place until further orders, with effect from the 17th May 1872, under authority conveyed in letter No. 33, dated 1st Nov. 1871, from the Secy. to Govt. of India, Mily. Dept.

Abbottabad Station Order, dated 13th May 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. J. W. Johnston, M.D., in medical charge of the 4th Regt. of Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge of the Peshawur Mountain Battery returned from service in Bengal, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 12th May 1872.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Friday at 5 P.M.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Fort Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5 P.M.:—

Friday	Aug. 16	Monday	Oct. 28
„	„ 23	„	Nov. 4
„	„ 30	„	„ 12
„	Sept. 6	„	„ 11
„	„ 13	„	„ 28
„	„ 20	„	Dec. 5
„	„ 30	„	„ 9
Monday	„ 7	„	„ 16
„	„ 14	„	„ 23
„	Oct. 21	„	„ 30

MAILS TO MAURITIUS.

In supersession of Postal Circular No. 11, dated 26th January 1872, and Erratum, dated 2nd February 1872, it is notified that the dates on which Regular and Supplemental Mails will be made up are as given below:—

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company, but as sometimes the French Mail Steamers leave Aden for the Mauritius before the dates given in the Time Table, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that portion may sustain at Aden.

Regular Mails.		Supplemental Mails.	
Friday	Aug. 30	Friday	Sept. 6
Monday	Sept. 30	Monday	Oct. 7
„	Oct. 28	„	Nov. 4
„	Nov. 25	„	Dec. 2
„	Dec. 23	„	„ 33

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Persian Gulf will leave as under:—

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Aug. 21

LEAVE BOMBAY FOR PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Wednesday ..... Sept. 4

Registered and Ordinary Letters, as well as Books and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M., and late fee letters up to 12 noon on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1872:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Monday	Aug. 15 Tuesday	Nov. 5
„	„ 26 „	„ 19
„	Sept. 9 „	Dec. 3
„	„ 23 „	„ 17
Tuesday	„ 8 „	„ 31
„	Oct. 22 „	1873 Jan. 14

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 3 P.M.		At 3 P.M.
Saturday	Aug. 24 Saturday	Oct. 19
„	Sept. 2 „	Nov. 14
„	„	Dec. 16

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

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THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
Per Copy	„	0 4 0

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MILLS—August 12th, at Byculla, Oliver George Mills, District Traffic Superintendent G. I. P. Railway, aged 31.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COUDNER—August 6th, at Meerut, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Cordner, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

FISHER—August 8th, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant and Local Captain V. C. Fisher, R.A., of a son.

GODWIN—August 7th, at Agra, the wife of Assistant Surgeon C. H. Y. Godwin, of a son, still-born.

HOERNLE—August 2nd, at Umritsar, the wife of the Rev. T. G. Herrmann Hoërnle, Principal, Church Mission Collegiate School, of a son.

TRAILL—August 4th, at Jujpore, the wife of the Rev. John Traill, of a son.

WADE—August 5th, at Rohtak, the wife of Mr. W. E. Wade, Head Master, Government Zillah School, of a son.

WEBSTER—August 9th, at Lucknow, the wife of Major T. E. Webster, 9th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FLEMING—August 5th, at Khundwa, C.P., Catherine, the infant daughter of Dr. J. M. Fleming, Civil Surgeon, aged 9 months.

JOHNS—August 8th, at Agra, of diarrhœa, Samuel Evelyn Southorpe, infant son of Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Mrs. S. P. Johns, aged 1 year and 16 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1872.

IT will be seen from the letter of our Simla correspondent that it is proposed to commit to the Bombay Government the task of appointing a committee to investigate the pretensions of the Carwar Railway Scheme. Where however is that Government to find the men in this Presidency well fitted to sit upon such a committee who have not taken the least interest in the matter and have not committed themselves for or against the scheme either by act or speech? We apprehend that in Bombay it will be difficult to get anyone capable of forming a sound judgment in the matter and who is not personally interested in the scheme, who has not formed an opinion upon the scheme which might easily be construed as an opinion unfavourable to it. Almost all the men competent to form a judgment on the Carwar Railway must have formed something like an opinion regarding it, and if they have arrived at such an opinion it is not likely that they have given no expression to it whatever and have gone about with it carefully locked up in the recesses of their minds. Still, in a certain sense, members of the Chamber of Commerce, such as Mr. Bickerdyke and Mr. Bythell have not exactly committed themselves against the scheme either by act or speech, but have only called for further enquiry, and if they were eligible to be appointed on the committee it would be all right. If men who have so far committed themselves as these gentlemen have done, are ineligible, then it will be necessary for the Bombay Government to look out for persons who have paid no attention to the subject and consequently have expressed no opinion about it. We do not envy such individuals the laborious and probably gratuitous task which in that case would lie before them. It is quite a mistake to suppose that because respectable members of the community have reason to be interested in any particular subject, therefore they must be prejudiced judges in regard to it. On the contrary, they are likely to be the best judges available. Our correspondent say it appears extraordinary at Simla that the community of Bombay should be "so loyally bounded together against the expenditure of public money"; but does not this very fact disprove the suspicion which follows? Would the case against the Carwar Railway be at all weakened if only half of the community of Bombay were opposed to it? It is absurd to argue that because there is an agreement of opinion in a community on any subject therefore there must be some sinister and unworthy motive for the entertainment of that opinion. The more obvious and rational conclusion to draw from such circumstances is that the opinion in question is a sound one and worthy of high respect.

THE China papers call attention, in a rather uneasy manner, to the fact that within the last few years the Chinese Government has obtained a fleet of about twenty steam vessels, "all more "or less adapted for purposes of war;" but we should say chiefly "less." To judge from the manner in which our contemporaries in the Far East refer to this matter it might easily be supposed that the steam vessels which the Chinese Government had been purchasing of late were formidable iron-clads capable of blowing the island of Hongkong out of the water. "We cannot shut our eyes or ears," says the *North China Herald* just received, "to the fact of their "existence, for they are continually to be seen "cruising about the Chinese coasts, flying the "Dragon flag; and they are often to be heard "firing salutes at the most unaccountable times "and places." It would seem from this that it does not take very much to annoy some people on the other side of Asia. If the Chinese are to have vessels at all they must surely fly their own Dragon flag upon them; there would be little use of these vessels if they were not kept constantly cruising about a coast which is infested with innumerable smugglers and pirates; and as to firing salutes we should have thought the Chinese extravagant fondness for fire-crackers was sufficient explanation of any needless expenditure in that way. After this alarming commencement, it is gratifying in one sense, though humiliating in another, to read that the majority of the steam vessels complained of have been built in China and are officered by Chinese who only profess to know something of navigation and marine engineering. It is still more consoling to learn that "their tonnage "ranges from two to seven or eight hundred "tons." But it would seem that these are only the small end of the wedge, for it is said that a frigate of about three thousand tons, to be armed with Krupp's guns, has already been launched; it is to be followed by iron clads for the construction of which an experienced naval architect has been sent for to England, and torpedoes are now being purchased in considerable number. The story about the intended construction of an iron-clad is not a very probable one, and it is more than likely that some years will elapse before the Chinese Government will think seriously of getting anything of the kind. But be that as it may, how weak it is to suppose that we can do anything to improve our position in China by looking on in a grudging and complaining manner at the puny efforts made by the Celestials to provide themselves with some of the means of modern warfare. Without armed steam vessels it is manifestly impossible for the Chinese Government to preserve order on its coast, in the China Sea, and on its great rivers; to collect its maritime Customs which afford a source of revenue which cannot be dispensed with, and to check the tendency of Celestial trading junks to take to "pilong pidgin," or the business of a pirate, whenever they see a pretty safe chance of so increasing their legitimate gains. We once made a short passage in a pirate junk the principal inscription in the cabin of which ran—"May our virtue be "as deep as the ocean and as high as "the mountains." No doubt this was a perfectly sincere aspiration on the part of the gallant mariners, and there is a natural process by which the Celestial navigator slides from commerce into piracy in the most virtuous manner, without losing his self-respect and without having recourse to any of those atrocities which have marked the conduct of the pirates of Malaya, of the Mediterranean, and of the Spanish main. Hence it is absurd to suppose that without armed vessels cruising about the coast and "firing salutes at "the most unaccountable times and places," that the Chinese authorities can check the Celestial proclivity towards a mild form of piracy. Indeed the firing of salutes is one-half of the battle against it. Just as in their land conflicts a great deal of the fighting of the Chinese consists in running about, and waving flags, and looking at the enemy with their head between their legs in order to show their utter contempt for him, so displaying the Dragon flag, running up and down the coast, and firing salutes at the most unaccountable times and places, constitute a great part, and a very useful and necessary part, of the naval warfare which is required on the coast of China in order to keep smugglers and pirates in check. It is obvious that, in justice at least, we cannot both complain of the disorderly and dangerous state of the coast of China and deny the Chinese authorities the means which are absolutely necessary in order to deal with it effectually or anything like effectually. But this is precisely what some Englishmen would have us do, and though it is utterly impossible, in the present state of the world, for Great Britain to follow any such policy, they cannot refrain indulging in a vain, weak hankering and pining after it, instead of addressing themselves to the circumstances of the new time and working intelligently and heartily under the conditions which have been imposed upon them, and which, however they may deceive themselves, they can no more get rid of than they can of the conditions which have been imposed upon commerce by railways, steamboats, and the telegraph wire. At the same time we do not deny that the progress China has made in military and naval matters will, in the event of a war with England, make it a more formidable power to deal with in the future than it was in 1859-60. But in those years it was a good deal more formidable than it was at the taking of Canton in 1857, and in 1857 it was a great deal more formidable than it was in 1840. But the naval and military power of England had increased at even a greater ratio than that of China during those periods of

the liquor duties considerably raised. I think I may state that the rumour which was prevalent that the First Assistant Collector was directed to taste daily some of the country liquor is utterly without foundation, though some suppose, if such a practice did prevail, the quality of the stuff now used to intoxicate our servants, and fill the European hospital with invalids, would be so improved that the civilians would use it instead of whiskey during the rains, as its price is so much less. It is to check such a deleterious practice among the budding Metcalfes, Lawrences and Freres, that it is determined to allow the spirit to continue as cheap and nasty as ever.

The number of rumours about camp quite astonish me. I am authorized to say there is no truth in the report that the clergymen of the station intend starting a bobbery pack of hounds, and that the Bishop had promised to send for the purpose a couple of beagles. On this news being first known a jocose sub-lieutenant was heard to perpetrate a pun that the "*Puce*" would be *becoming* fast"; but he was at once sat upon for taking the names of our respected ministers in vain, and the poor youth has not been heard to speak since. There is also no foundation for the rumour that the cantonment church is to be supplied with hymn-books to enable the congregation to follow the choir, it having been found by experience that the absence of these books enables the singers to make false notes without detection. Nor has the padre been directed to preach extempore, such a practice having been found inconvenient, as it interferes with fluency of expression, and admits of unpleasant criticism.

It is also quite true that the police have not been requested to abstain from sleeping after midnight out of consideration for the thievish propensities of the large criminal population of this place. Nor have they been directed to carefully make off with the small clothes of those persons who make a practice of bathing at those wells especially reserved for drinking purposes, and indecently exposing their persons for the moral benefit of the English residents of the station. Such a procedure would interfere with the *status quo* of the mild Hindoo, and the ease of the cantonment magistrate, who of course daily perambulates the bazaars, and is *not* a terror to all evil-doers, and traders who in conformity with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, and *without* the connivance of the police, use measures over weight. Nor is there any foundation for the report that the bazaar butchers have from fear of the cantonment magistrate combined to sell good gram-fed mutton at two annas the pound. It is also not true that owing to the high moral standard of the lower classes of the population Government are about to effect a saving by closing the "Lock Hospital," discharging the establishment, and sending the inmates on the Commissariat mules to their homes to disseminate the benefits of English civilisation in the districts. Such ideas only emanate from the minds of those who fancy Belgaum is an Utopia, where the collector is a Solon, the cantonment magistrate a Draco in severity, the police peon an immaculate, where the post arrives regularly and never breaks down, and sepoys do no guard duties without the inspiring influence of a hookah.

We are about to lose our popular and able Brigade-Major, and many are the surmises as to who will take his place. The last report is that the *table of affinity* and *consanguinity* of the *general staff of the army* (which as you know hangs up on one whole side of a room in the Military Secretariat) is being daily consulted by the Chief. His Excellency, it is said, has been in close consultation with his staff, and penned many important minutes on the subject, his opinion being divided as to the respective claims of a collateral descendant of a Quarter Master General and a cousin-german of an Adjutant-General. Public opinion inclines to the belief that he who has most children will carry the day, though some believe that as the little girl of the Adjutant-General's descendant has lately had the measles, which this salubrious climate will benefit, the odds are even. Be this as it may, no bachelor need apply. Quite right. Belgaum has a great reputation for increase of the human species, and such opportunities of distinction in that way ought only to be given to Benedicts.

* Rev. Mr. Pace and Rev. Mr. Cummins, our two clergymen.

THE HON'BLE MR. BYTHELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The nomination of Mr. John Kenworthy Bythell to the Legislative Council is one of those acts which stamp the character of our new Governor as clearly as the die does a coin. There is such a distinctive originality in the selection, such an evident desire to obtain the services of the best men, such an independence of the sickening truculence to wealth and class we have been accustomed to so long, that we may safely, I think, augur from it a new and better state of things in this Presidency for the future.

Mr. Bythell is a man who will never express an opinion, give a vote, nor make a speech, until he has thoroughly mastered the subject he has to deal with. He has been long enough in Bombay to know its requirements, and he will support any measures for its welfare with the same determination, courage, and perseverance he has already shown in his mercantile career.

To Mr. Bythell the mercantile community owe a deep debt of gratitude: to him is due the now acknowledged merit of Chamber measurements, which put an end to fraud, disputes, and constant trouble, and which he carried through against powerful opposition; to him is due the high position now held by the Chamber of Commerce, an institution looked upon a very few years since as effete and contemptible; to him is due, in a great measure, the concessions—and no small ones either—made by the Government of India to the Port Trust scheme;—and his exhaustive speeches on all these important matters are models of research, intelligence, and plain speaking.

I congratulate Sir Philip Wodehouse on his choice, and I congratulate the Presidency on having such an addition to the Council in this city, where caste and wealth have ruled hitherto hand in hand, to the exclusion of worth and merit. It is gratifying in the extreme to see the glimmer of a new era and the promise of better things.

Bombay, 12th August. W. G.

MR. NARAYEN WASSODEWJEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that Mr. Narayen Wassodewjee has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council, I think he ought to be put on the select committee now sitting at Poona on the new Municipal Bill. I believe there is scarcely a man in Bombay who is more thoroughly acquainted with our municipal wants and requirements than Mr. Narayen. He is a large landed stateholder in Bombay, and has had experience in every variety of way in municipal matters. The committee therefore could have no better gentleman to advise and co-operate with them than our new nominee.

13th August. A. B.

THE NEW RETIREMENT SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The publication of such a document as His Grace's despatch is a public scandal no less. There is no measure for redress of officers who are employed in positions unsuitable to their ranks. The furlough rules, &c., are to be more stringently enforced, officers may not give up employment of any kind, and the unfortunates of the service are to be immolated on the altar of expediency,—and all this is to enable the Secretary of State for India to offer "*the inestimable benefit of the right for Lieut.-Colonels to reside in Europe, in penury, in an uncertain state of existence, certain objects for the further malignity of Secretaries of State, and with the almost certainty also of being eventually shelved and shunted.* If this is all the redress which the Duke can afford the service and the Indian finances, the sooner taxpayers and the public at large take the question into their intimate consideration the better.

Fancy, Mr. Editor, offering to permit Lieut.-Colonels to remain in England upon £365 per annum, in lieu of £1,100 a year, the active employed pay, and to fetter such a *concession* with so many restricting rules and arbitrary oppressions as the despatch announces, and hoping that it will prove acceptable to the army and an advantage to the country!

I would strongly counsel no Lieutenant-Colonel on any consideration whatever to commit so suicidal an act as to accept these terms, unless his object be absolute retirement; the Government of Her Majesty have, through the acts of her Secretary of State for India, taught the services the necessity for caution when dealing with so irreligious and irresponsible a power, and there was never more occasion for the exercise of this quality than the present. Let each ask himself the simple question why he should abandon the little status he has left, and place himself entirely at the mercy of people without sympathy or sense of justice, if not actuated by downright malice and active hostility, for a pension no better than that within easy reach and coupled with no insidious restrictions. Should any reliant confiding individual ever be permitted to reach a "Colonel's allowance" under such auspices? When called upon, as the despatch says will be the case, let each officer so asked, if really desirous of going, demand a guarantee of some sort, even that of Parliament, that he will not be dishonestly ruined outright if he confides in the Secretary of State, whose name is only another expression for all that is false and malicious. CENTURION.

A YOUNG LADY'S PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It will surprise you that I am out of curtain to-day, though it is not customary for my sex. It faints me to write this, as I cannot bare any longer; it is not customary for a little girl like me to bear such hardships. A school-sister of mine got married on Saturday last. Just fancy, she is seventeen and her husband sixty-five. What a shame! There is uproar in my school that we must have some "laws" to prevent such cruelty from our parents. It is very hard for poor innocent girls. Such things will ruin the fair sex. Mr. Editor, you must give an uproar with your pen—it is your duty; and you will do a great boon on poor girls. My other sister scholars say they will have to go to Matrimonial Court soon: just the thing I do not like. Can you, Mr. Editor, or your readers, inform me what is the best thing to put stop to such a *folly*? GOOLBAI P. B. H.

12th August.

MAD DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been lately written regarding the necessity of destroying the stray pariah dogs with which Bombay is at present infested, but to our shame be it said that nothing appears to have been done to remedy this crying evil, which is daily in the increase. However, I beg to crave a space in your journal to complain that these pests, driven either by utter starvation or from the rough treatment they receive at the hands of some inhabitants of the city, create such dread and nuisance in our suburbs as call for the immediate attention of the authorities concerned.

It was only two days ago that a dog quite unexpectedly got into my verandah and bit one of my pet lap-dogs, and at the same time made an attempt to rush in to the hall, but was prevented from doing so by my boy, who instantly closed the door. In the meantime, my ayah, who was just entering the house, narrowly escaped from being bitten, as she had the presence of mind of shielding herself with an open umbrella, which she had in her hand, although the animal did not fail to tear it to pieces. As it was raining at the time in torrents, no assistance could have been obtained to make short work of the infuriated animal. On my return from office, finding that my dog was also in a state of *non compus mentis*, I was compelled to shoot it to my sorrow.

Now, Mr. Editor, don't you think it is preposterous that the police should waste their time in the cruel practice of chasing after the harmless pigs with spear in their hands, while those dogs are allowed to howl and rove about quite unchallenged?—I have, &c.,

RAYMOND.

Lower Mahim, 12th August.

P.S.—I forgot to mention that during the past week not less than two mad dogs were killed at this place. R.

HACK BUGGIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to draw attention to the neglected subject of hack buggies licensed to ply for hire in this city. They are simply a disgrace to the city; and when I have occasionally to hire one, I cannot but think that the Commissioner of Police or his deputy could never have once sat in any of these conveyances, and cannot therefore form an idea of the positive disgust caused by riding even a short distance in them. The springs are like those of a passenger cart, the cushions are like boards, and the lining of the hood and apron invariably filthy. The horses are miserable hacks, and usually utterly fagged even by 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The drivers are the lowest scum of Mussulmen and Marathas, and as regards their bodies and dress are stinks personified. Even in the poorest and most petty continental city the public conveyances are better, and it is only in this city that we have the ridiculous spectacle of a driver sitting just next to the hirer of the conveyance.

I will run the risk of being considered presumptuous, by suggesting that these buggies be examined monthly by the police authorities, instead of half yearly or annually as is the custom at present, and should any licensee keep his buggy in a filthy state, or should he usually employ dirty and negligent drivers, his licence might be cancelled, or some fine imposed. At any rate, something might be done, if the authorities concerned were to look into the matter. CURRUS.

12th August.

** The "Bombay buggy" is no doubt a somewhat more respectable conveyance now than it was a couple of years ago, but still there is great room for improvement, and we think the suggestion of more frequent inspection an excellent one. Police sepoys might also be empowered to take into custody any driver whose buggy is not kept in a decent state.—ED. *B. G.*

BOMBAY.

KURRACHEE.—We observe that there were 300 deaths at Kurrachee from fever during June last.

THE JAM OF NOWANUGGUR.—We learn that there were great rejoicings at Nowanuggur on the day when H. H received the news about a successor to the gadee.

CHOLERA.—On Monday three cases of cholera were reported to have occurred—one at Waree Bunder, one at Rampart Row, 2nd Lane, Fort, which proved fatal, and one on board the ship Alabama.

A SUGGESTION.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* suggests that the Parsee sheths should erect chawls in different parts of the town for the accommodation of their poor countrymen.

A NEW HOSPITAL AT DEOLALEE.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Samachar* states that the Government has sanctioned the erection of a new hospital at Deolalee, the foundation-stone of which was laid on the 3rd instant.

A CASE UNDER THE COTTON FRAUDS ACT.—The other day a Hindoo cotton merchant of Veerumgaum was fined by Mr. Little, full-power magistrate of Ahmedabad, in the sum of Rs. 200, for having adulterated some rubbish in a cotton bale.

DEATH FROM DROWNING.—An adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office concerning the death of a Mussulman, whose body was found floating in a well on Monday. The jury found that death was caused by drowning.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday sentenced a man named Shaik Ibrahim Abdoola to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for having in his possession a quantity of cotton, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 10th August, was 48 feet, the total rainfall up to same date being 51 inches 61 cents; in the corresponding week last year it was 47 feet 5 tenths, and the total rainfall 29 inches 4 cents.

FALSE PRETENCES.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Maratha named Govind Sayajee was charged with obtaining by false pretences certain articles belonging to one Sorabjee Cowasjee, and was on conviction sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to two months' hard labour.

A STABBING CASE.—A Hindoo named Nursey Muccoon was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Kessur, woman. The magistrate remanded the prisoner to jail, pending the recovery of the woman, who is now in the Jamastjee Hospital.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—A Mussulman named Shaik Myhoo Shaik Chand, a suspicious character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Nana Morojee to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering in a street, without giving any satisfactory account of himself.

THE BOMBAY POLICE.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Guzerat Friend* states—"Notwithstanding reductions in the police department, Bombay enjoys perfect security of life and property. There are occasionally some sorrowful events occurring, but generally speaking there is peace and contentment visible to an outsider."

A REGISTERED LETTER LOST.—On Monday the Post Master of Bombay reported to the executive police that a registered letter addressed to Mr. Pochajee Framjee, containing two cheques for Rs. 250, drawn on Messrs. Grindlay, Groom, and Co., was lost by the Post delivery peon that day between the Post Office and the Apollo Street.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Woodward, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed one Luxmon Rowjee, a clerk, for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft in a building used as a human-dwelling of certain gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 202, the property of Bulwantrao Wassoodeo, a fitter in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—The case of Chandanbai against her husband Eduljee Heerjee was disposed of on Monday last in the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and eleven delegates. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, applied for a divorce on the ground of the impotency of the defendant. The delegates unanimously found all issues in plaintiff's favour. The Court pronounced a decree of nullity of marriage on the ground of defendant's impotency. Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. P. M. Mehta, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Ardaseer Framjee, solicitor, appeared for defendant. The Court certified the plaintiff's advocate's costs.

THE CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Senior Magistrate was engaged the whole of yesterday in the investigation of a case in which Nowrojee Dadabhoy and Hurrychund Gunput, clerks in the G. I. P. Railway Company, were charged, the former with criminal misappropriation, and the latter with the abetment of the offence, in respect of Rs. 888-5-9, belonging to the Company. Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) appeared on behalf of the Railway Company; Mr. Skipsey (Macfarlane and Skipsey) for the first prisoner; and Mr. Cumroodin for the second. Mr. Keily, the deputy traffic manager of the Company, and several other witnesses were examined at length, after which the magistrate adjourned the case for further enquiry.

POONA SCRATCH REGATTA.—On Saturday evening last, the Scratch Regatta of the Poona Boat Club came off in spite of the very unpropitious state of the weather. H. E. the Governor and General and Mrs. Grant honoured the occasion with their presence, and Mr. and Mrs. Grant did their best to entertain the numerous friends of the P. B. Club. The band of the 1st Grenadiers also greatly enlivened the proceedings by performing a choice selection of music. At 5 P.M. the racing commenced, and the final heat, a capital race, was won by Mr. Horsley's crew, to the fair coxswain of which was awarded a brooch and to the crew the pewter. We subjoin the contesting crews in the order of the heats, and may remark that the rowing skill of nearly the whole of them was very good:—

1ST HEAT.

1 Hughes		1 Hutchinson
2 Kaye		2 Marx
3 Trotter		3 Trent
St.—Greenes		St.—Baird

Won by Baird's Crew.

2ND HEAT.

1 Hood	1 Batty	1 Wray
2 Lee Warner	2 Burton	2 Grant
3 Holland	3 Buckle	3 Pallicer
St.—Fletcher	St.—Horsley	St.—Joyner.

Won by Horsley's Crew, Joyner's second.

3RD HEAT.

1 FitzGerald		1 Crowe
2 Lucas		2 Hamilton
3 Deane		3 Hammick†
St.—Hope		St.—Tollemache.

Won by Tollemache's Crew.

FINAL HEAT.

1st, Horsley's Crew; 2nd, Tollemache's Crew; 3rd, Baird's Crew.

—*Poona Observer.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE captain of the British ship Bertram Rigby, which arrived in harbour on Monday from London, reports that he had fine weather until the 24th June, when he experienced a hurricane, which swept the decks and carried away topsails, yard, and sails, and washed the chief mate and two men overboard.

THE SHIP BERTRAM RIGBY, 1,293 tons, Captain Rutter, arrived on the 12th instant from London (May 13th) with a cargo of 51 cases eau de cologne, 742 cases wine and spirits, 224 casks beer and porter, 182 cases oilmanstores, 12 bales twist, 84 packages paper, 1 case weights, 21 cases hardware, 1 case earthenware, 4 cases furniture, 4 cases ironware, 44 bales piece-goods, 25 cases soap, 37 cases paints, 18 cases biscuits, 3 iron safes, 17 cases toys, 54 cases glassware, 137 cases candles, 32 cases clothing, 9 cases quinine, 1,530 bhds. porter, 112 casks cement, 10 cases sweetmeat, 100 kegs nails, 5 bales corks, 7 packages carriage lamps, 138 bales canvas, 97 packages rope, 3,499 rails, 20,650 tiles, and 500 pairs tiles ridge. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	AUGUST.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
7 11 m	3 5	Wednesday ... 14	.....	.....
6 19 a	2 2		0 52 a	0 7
8 31 m	4 4	Thursday 15	1 14 m	5 7
7 49 a	2 6		2 23 a	0 11
9 34 m	5 6	Friday 16	2 29 m	6 6
9 5 a	3 5		3 31 a	2 0
10 23 m	6 7	Saturday..... 17	3 32 m	7 5
10 9 a	4 6		4 33 a	3 4
11 5 m	7 4	Sunday 18	4 28 m	7 11
11 3 a	5 6		5 11 a	4 8
11 46 m	8 3	Monday..... 19	5 17 m	8 2
11 52 a	6 1		5 56 a	5 11
.....	.....		6 2 m	8 0
0 26 m	8 2	Tuesday..... 20	6 40 a	6 6

Moon—Full, 19th, 1h. 43m. A.M.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

FROM a statement submitted to Government by Mr. W. F. Cary, Acting Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, we see that during last month, 14,55,183 lbs. (3,457 bales,) of the aggregate value of Rs. 4,14,055, were shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports. 2,99,993 lbs., valued at Rs. 85,430, were shipped to London; and 11,55,280 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,28,625, to Hongkong. In addition to the above, 395 pressed bales of cotton, weighing 1,64,840 lbs., of the value of Rs. 44,700, were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice LLOYD and the Hon. Mr. Justice KEMBALL.)

AN IMPORTANT DECISION ON THE VALIDITY OF A POWER OF SALE CONTAINED IN A MORTGAGE DEED IN THE MOFUSSIL.

CHANDRABHAGABAI V. TOOKARAM BIN VITTOOJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Vishnu Ghanisham for the appellant; Mr. Nagindas Toolsidas for respondent.

Plaintiff's father Devjee mortgaged his house to one Chimnajee. After his death his widow, the mother of the plaintiff Chandrabhaga, mortgaged the same house to defendants Nos. 1 and 2 in 1854, and with the money thus raised she paid off Chimnajee's mortgage. This mortgage deed contained a power of sale, authorising the mortgagees to sell the house and apply the proceeds of the sale to the payment of their debt in case the said debt was not paid off with interest within twelve months from the date of the mortgage. The debt was not paid off within the stipulated time, and the mortgagees sold the mortgaged house in 1857 to the respondent Tookaram. After the execution of the mortgage of 1854 Devjee's widow married a second husband, hence the plaintiff became the heiress of her father Devjee. Twelve years after the sale to Tookaram, plaintiff brought the present suit against the mortgagees and Tookaram to redeem the house in dispute. The mortgagees' defence was that they had sold the house in accordance with the power of sale reserved to them in the deed of mortgage, and that Tookaram was in possession of the said house, and so there was no cause of action against them. Tookaram stated among other things, that (1) plaintiff's suit was barred by limitation, (2) that he had purchased the house from the mortgagees, who had the power to sell, and (3) that he had pulled down the house which was in a dilapidated condition and had erected on the site a new one at the enormous expense of about Rs. 1,500. The subordinate Judge of Poona held that the suit was barred by limitation and threw out the plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the Assistant Judge of Poona, Mr. Baker, held on the authority of *Gisborne and Company v. Radanath Dass*, (5 Weekly Reporter, p. 253, Civil Rulings) that the suit was barred, and that Tookaram was a *bona fide* purchaser of the said house. The plaintiff applied for a review of this judgment, and Mr. S. N. Tagore, who succeeded Mr. Baker, held that the suit was not barred, as Tookaram purchased with notice of the mortgage; and that the decision relied upon by Mr. Baker was reversed by the Privy Council (6 Madras Jurist, p. 109,) but on the merits he decided that as Tookaram had purchased *bona fide* the house in dispute from the mortgagees, who had the power to sell, and as the plaintiff had stood by and allowed Tookaram to expend Rs. 1,500 or thereabouts in rebuilding the house, she was not entitled to redeem. In special appeal, it was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that a power of sale contained in a deed of mortgage in the Mofussil is invalid, as was held by Mr. Justice Melvill in a case reported at page 142, Appellate Civil Jurisdiction, of the 8th Volume of the Bombay High Court Reports; such a power is unusual in the Mofussil, and if given effect to, it would open a wide door to fraud, &c. It was on considerations like this that Mr. Justice Melvill held after a careful review of all the available authorities on the subject, that such a power could not be enforced except through the intervention of a Court. He was aware of the fact that Mr. Justice Kemball, who sat with him, entertained a different opinion and held that such a power was valid. The only Indian decision on the subject is the one reported in the Calcutta Sudder Adawlut Reports of 1847, page 354, but it is a very important decision.

Mr. Justice Kemball—That was a decision on the Bengal Regulations.

Mr. Vishnu—Yes, my Lord; but Mr. Justice Melvill bases his opinion on the various authorities quoted by him.

Mr. Nagindas, for the respondent, was not called upon to reply.

Their Lordships, on a careful review of all the circumstances of the case, came to the conclusion that they saw no reason why the power of sale in the present case, where no fraud was alleged even, should not be given effect to. Tookaram was in possession for a long time to the knowledge of the plaintiff, who had allowed him to expend such a large sum of money as Rs. 1,500 in building the house in dispute without ever disclosing the infirmity of his title; therefore the decree of the Assistant Judge should be confirmed with costs on the special appellant.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY disposed of the following short causes yesterday:—

JANARDHUN BALLAJEE V. JUGGONATH HEERAJEE.

Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the claim was for Rs. 700 and interest secured by property purporting to be mortgaged by the defendant. The three sons of the defendant said he had no right to mortgage the property, and his Lordship gave a decree against the defendant personally, so far as his interest in the property was concerned. Interest was to be 15 per cent. from the 16th November 1868 on judgment and costs.

VUJOOBAEE, WIDOW V. DHAKLIBAEE, WIDOW.

Mr. Bala Mungesh Waglé appeared for Krishnarao Raghoonath, one of the defendants, who had filed a written statement. His Lordship decided that the cause must go into the long-cause list, Krushnarao being given liberty to amend his statement.

LALCHUND RAMDAYAL V. KHEW KARANJEE HARDEY.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff and asked for postponement of the case for a fortnight, as the summons to the defendant had not yet been returned from up-country. The postponement was granted.

RADHABAEE, WIDOW, AND ANOTHER V. LUKHMIDAS EDJEE—WHAT BECAME OF THE PROPERTY?

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant appeared in person. Lukhmidas opposed the claim, which was for arrears of rent upon certain property leased by him from the lessor, deceased, who was now represented by the plaintiffs, and his defence was that whereas he bargained for 1,08,000 square yards of land, he got considerably less, and he therefore begged the removal of the case to the long-cause list.

Mr. Mayhew said this was really no defence. When the lease was drawn out the defendant paid a half year's rent in advance, the yearly rent being Rs. 1,800. The lease was four years old, and this was the first time that he had alleged he had not got in his possession the quantity of land mentioned in the lease. He had had every opportunity to consider the terms of the lease before he accepted it, as it was drawn out in the English language by his own solicitor.

In answer to his Lordship,

Lukhmidas said he bargained for 1,718 beegas of land, but instead of that he had only got 1,600.

The Hon. Mr. Mayhew renewed his contention that this was no defence, because the defendant must pay under the present lease though he might if he chose file a suit to have it reduced. It might be that the plaintiffs might allege that the defendant had been making away with the land. A defence like the one put forward after the lease had been going on for four years was manifestly a dodge to get out of payment of any rent.

Lukhmidas admitted the execution of the deed, and said he had put in a written statement that the deficiency of land which had been leased to him could be easily proved, and he therefore prayed the honourable Court to dismiss the plaintiff's case with costs. (Laughter.)

His Lordship asked Lukhmidas what his occupation was.

Lukhmidas said he was a dealer in property, and he had already let part of the leased land in parcels to different people, while the other part, amounting to about 800 beegas, he had sold.

The Hon. Mayhew said he was afraid his surmise was correct, that the defendant had himself made away with the land.

His Lordship said that if the plaintiffs sued on the existing covenant, the defendant had made no proper defence, and so long as that lease stood the defendant was bound by it.

Lukhmidas pleaded that he had paid Rs. 1,800 in advance instead of Rs. 900 as stated by Mr. Mayhew.

His Lordship thought the case had better stand over for a week to allow this last statement of the defendant to be proved or disproved.

The case was accordingly adjourned.

PREMJEE KESSOWJEE V. NARRONJEE PURSHOTUM.

Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Macpherson for defendants. Mr. Macpherson said the defendants wished that an amendment should be made upon the description of them in the plaint. They admitted the debt. Mr. Perozeshah accepted the amendment, and his Lordship gave a decree for Rs. 1,100 with interest at 9 per cent. from the 11th July; stay of execution till further orders.

VURJEEWUNDAS MADHOWDAS V. ARDASEER DOSABHOY MOONSHEE.

Mr. Macpherson appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Farran for defendant. Mr. Farran said his client did not deny the facts set up in the plaint, but he thought the case might be adjourned in order to admit of certain points of law arising out of clauses in the Registration Act and the Succession Act being argued before his Lordship.

His Lordship thought the points of law deserved some consideration, and adjourned the hearing of the case till the conclusion of the first part-heard long cause.

THE following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs:—

DR. ARDASIR JAMSETJEE V. DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE.

Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant appeared in person. The case stood over from the 30th July last in order that the prices of drugs supplied by defendant to plaintiff might be fixed by Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Settna, whom the parties chose as the referee. Defendant owed plaintiff Rs. 2,178, in part payment of which he had supplied drugs at twelve annas per shilling on Burgoyne's prices. The referee had now made up the account, and found Rs. 1,448 due to defendant for medicines and a tin box supplied by him to the plaintiff. Deducting this sum from Rs. 2,178, a balance of Rs. 730, with interest, was found due to plaintiff. Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Settna was examined and proved the plaintiff's claim. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 730, with interest and costs.

HORMUSJEE BHICKAJEE KARANJIA V. PALLONJEE JAMSETJEE.

Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 2,167 on a promissory note executed by the defendant. His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 2,167, with interest and costs.

MR. JUSTICE GREEN disposed of the following short causes:—

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY V. MOOLJEE THACKERSEY AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiffs. The action was brought to recover Rs. 20,000 for pressing bales of cotton for defendant and for work and labour done. The defendant admitted the claim, and produced an extract from his schedule filed in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. His Lordship made a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 20,000, with interest and costs, and an order for a stay of execution.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY V. LALLJEE INDERJEE.

Mr. Hart, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 3,983 for work and labour done for the defendant in pressing bales of cotton. Defendant admitted the claim and produced an extract from his schedule. The Court gave judgment for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,983, with interest and costs, and with an order for a stay of execution.

THUCKER MUNJEE NURSEY V THUCKER SOONDERDAS NARONJEE.

Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, instructed by Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, appeared for the plaintiff. The action was brought to recover Rs. 1,700 due on a promissory note executed by defendant for Rs. 1,000 and for two other sums borrowed by him. The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,700, with interest and costs.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK V. DR. F. F. GOMES.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, appeared for the plaintiffs. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,200 in respect of a call of Rs. 100 per share due from defendant. The various orders of the High Court of Chancery having been put in with the list of contributories, the Court gave judgment for plaintiffs for Rs. 3,200 with interest and costs.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK V. AMEERCHUND CULLIANJEE.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter, appeared for the plaintiffs, who claimed Rs. 1,184 on a redraft in respect of a consignment of cotton made by defendant through Messrs. Martin, Young and Co. The defendant, who appeared in person, offered to pay the above amount into Court, but disputed the item for interest. The case was postponed for a fortnight.

THE EASTERN FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

A PEEP INTO THE SHARE MANIA TIMES.

AT the High Court on the 2nd inst., a petition by the official liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, and a cross-petition by the guarantors or their representative, came on for hearing before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley. The object of the first petition was to receive the directions of the Court on the doubts which had arisen, whether a call of Rs. 30 per share could justly be enforced by the liquidator for the benefit of the guarantors as assignees of the claims on the Eastern Financial Association; or whe her such call should be enforced merely for the purpose of equalizing the position of the contributories who have paid their calls in full; and that being effected, whether he should not close the liquidation. The main object of the cross-petition was the removal of the official liquidator.

The first petition was presented by Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia, the official liquidator; and the second by Messrs Kessowjee Naik, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy. The hearing of the first petition was commenced on the 2nd inst. and was continued on the 3rd, 5th, 6th, and 9th inst. The hearing having concluded on the last-mentioned date, it was arranged that the second petition, if necessary, should be heard after his Lordship had given his decision on the first.

Mr. Anstey, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared in support of the first petition; and Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macphersen, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, in support of the second.

Mr. Anstey suggested the propriety of his opening both the petitions.

Mr. Marriott proposed that they should be taken separately.

Mr. Anstey said the matters of the two petitions were so mixed up that it would be very difficult in making references to keep them distinct. However, as his learned friend objected to their being taken together, he hoped his friend would as religiously abstain from taking up any matter in the first petition as he (Mr. Anstey) was required to abstain in respect of the second.

The Judge suggested the first petition being taken up, as they must get on.

Mr. Anstey said that the first was the petition of the sole official liquidator of the Eastern Financial Association, Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia. It was opposed by one person, Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy, who represented himself, his brother Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—between whom the learned counsel was glad to see friendly relations restored, as they were but lately at feud—and Kessowjee Naik. Now at the outset, the learned counsel meant to object to anything in the affidavits of Rahimbhoy and Ahmedbhoy, as to what Kessowjee Naik or Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey had spoken, thought, or done in the matter of this company, being admitted on his Lordship's notes. Both those persons are in Bombay; and they should have been brought into Court. Rahimbhoy affected to be the attorney of his brother in this matter, though they were lately at feud with each other. Kessowjee Naik and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy were the persons whom the Court had accepted as guarantors. The point the liquidator submitted to his Lordship was whether, representing as he does, the interests of the creditors and the contributories, and when the claims of the former have been fully settled, the Court would direct him to make a call upon the contributories for the purpose of recouping the guarantors at the rate of six annas in the rupee when they have obtained settlements of the claims upon terms very favorable to them; and whether his Lordship would direct him to compel the principals (the contributories) to pay to their agents (the guarantors) not the amount which these men have actually paid, but the amount which was agreed to be paid them, and thereby allow these agents to pocket the difference as a profit. In all cases of men filling fiduciary offices the rule was to see whether they had in good faith discharged their duty as agents.

The Judge—It will depend very much upon the terms of the original guarantee agreement.

Mr. Anstey argued that if an agent succeeds in obtaining advantageous terms, the party that benefits is not he, but the principal. Here the agent had settled the claims, not at six annas in the rupee, but at five, four, two annas, even down to a pie in the rupee. This petition was to ask his Lordship not to compel the innocent contributories to pay one pie more than they were strictly bound in equity and justice to pay to those who purchased their liabilities. His Lordship was asked now not to compel the liquidator to make a call to meet imaginary liabilities. With those observations, the the learned counsel proceeded to state the facts of the case. The first observation was this—the Eastern Financial Association was one of the swindles of 1864. Kessowjee Naik, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Alladinbhoy Hubibjee Naik, Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy formed the board of directors. Now, his Lordship would see that all these persons had obtained a release from all liability in respect of the management of the company. They obtain relief from enormous responsibilities in respect of their accounts with the company. Begun in 1864, the association stopped in 1865, and went into liquidation under the Court. The persons having the direction in their hands were alarmed at the liquidation being conducted under the Court; and they applied for an order for a voluntary winding up. Some time afterwards a shareholder applied to the Court and obtained another order for rescinding the order for the voluntary winding-up; and the liquidation again became an official liquidation under the Court. The liquidators were Mr. Nusserwanjee, Mr. H. B. Macculloch, and Mr. Rowland Hamilton. Mr. Macculloch laid down the office of official liquidator with the leave of the Court, and so the petitioner and Mr. Hamilton were the two official liquidators. In April 1869 Mr. Hamilton retired from the liquidation with the sanction of the Court, leaving the petitioner the sole liquidator, and he had acted as such down to the present time. The manner in which the directors had conducted the affairs of the association had caused great dissatisfaction, and the shareholders showed great resentment and opposition in the course of the liquid

THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

THE following extract from a letter, dated 12th July, from Mr. Bradford Leslie, C.E., to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, in reply to that gentleman's enquiries regarding the floating-bridge over the Hooghly, has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mr. Wood, and will be read with interest :—

"At the present date the actual state of progress with the Hooghly bridge is as follows, viz :—Contracts have been let for the supply of all the iron work for the pontoons and girders ; delivery in London to commence in August 1872, and to be completed in May 1873. A fair start has been made with the erection of the pontoons, and the iron for the girders is now being rolled. Tenders are about to be invited for the adjusting gear for moorings and ironwork of superstructure. Some surplus anchors belonging to the port of Calcutta will be used for mooring the bridge, and the balance of the ground tackle will be provided in England. The abutments for the bridge will be built in the ensuing cold season, and the timber for the superstructure will be provided, so that it will all be ready by the time the ironwork arrives in Calcutta, and is erected. The land-approaches will be formed next cold season, so as to give them time to consolidate. If the manufacturers deliver the ironwork within the contract time, I trust that the bridge will be completed and opened for traffic by the end of April 1874. The iron-manufacturers here experience great difficulty in obtaining supplies of the raw material, but the contractors who have undertaken the pontoon-work make their own iron, and those who are doing the girderwork have made arrangements for getting it from a first-rate firm in their own immediate neighbourhood, and therefore I hope there will be no hitch in the due performance of these contracts."—*Englishman.*

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(*Pioneer.*)

As regards the future Camp of Exercise at Hassun Abdul, we must expect that the expense will be seriously increased by the additional transport which will be required, not only for the concentration of the combatant forces, but for the necessary Commissariat, besides the larger requirements which will be entailed by the establishment of central hospitals. Last year, as may be remembered, the sick were, when convalescent, sent back in most instances to the stations originally occupied by their regiments. These are apparently the most serious objections to the formation of a Camp at a distance from the railroad, and we may justly fear that it will interfere with the future project in so far as curtailing the number of the troops or raising the expense which the Camp will entail. An excellent article in the *Civil and Military Gazette* pointed out the wisdom of showing to the frontier forces the mere item they form in the military strength of India, and this consideration is one which will be readily admitted by all who have served in the Punjab and know how loudly cocks can crow on their own hill. We are glad to see that next year will see some rifled guns in the Camp, and a little practice from them will no doubt have its effect on the wild untutored braves of the frontier. By the way, we hope that the practice from the rifled muzzle-loaders when they had just been issued to a battery of artillery last year, will have taught the lesson that a man, however scientific and apt, must know his piece before he can make even ordinarily fair shooting from it. It has taken years of close attention to bring the shooting of the infantry to its present state of perfection,—it is quite as necessary to give time and study for the use of a field-piece.

Before closing we wish to draw attention to an important fact suggested by a correspondent, *viz.*, that the next Camp will be held at the very period of the year when the heaviest rain usually falls beyond the salt range. Those who have been in camp or marched at that time will understand what we mean by calling it a trying time. We hope that this question of the usual periodic rains in the Punjab has not been altogether overlooked in naming the date for the formation of the Camp.

SHOULD SHIPS PUT TO SEA IN A CYCLONE?

(*Madras Mail.*)

A CORRESPONDENT complained in our issue of Wednesday that a good deal too much fuss had been made in Madras about the recent Cyclone; and argued as if he thought that Mr. Dalrymple had done a rather wise thing than otherwise in allowing the ships to remain in the Roads, instead of ordering them out to sea. If this view of the question has been put forward to exculpate the Marine Department, we think it will fail in its object, for there can hardly be a doubt, that had Mr. Dalrymple believed on the evening of the 1st May that a cyclone was about to burst over Madras, he would have ordered the ships off at once. It is clear from his own evidence, as well as from that of Captain Crowther and the ship Captains, that Mr Dalrymple had no such belief, and so he went home to the Adyar and "slept soundly." If our correspondent, on the other hand, means to call into question the wisdom of the policy of sending ships to sea at all during cyclones, then we admit that the question he has raised is deserving of careful inquiry, though even here the balance of evidence seems to be enormously against him.

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In summarising the above statistics—for which we take this opportunity of thanking our correspondent—we find that in the thirty years from 1842 to 1872, the ships have been ordered to sea on twelve occasions, and not ordered to sea on two occasions. Taking the figures as they are given by our correspondent—and it will be seen that he does not always distinguish between English and native ships—it will be found that the total losses during thirty years when the ships were ordered to sea was 40 vessels, against 54 on the two only occasions on which the ships were not ordered to sea. To make the comparison complete, we ought to have the numbers of ships that were, on the various occasions, ordered to sea and it would be as well perhaps to exclude native craft altogether from our calculations. The smaller native vessels always do run ashore rather than run the risk of foundering at sea. Confining the comparison to European shipping only, we think the foregoing figures prove beyond all question that the Marine authorities at Madras have acted wisely in sending ships to sea. We have only to take a glance at the five English ships now being broken up on the beach to form some idea of what might have been the loss of English shipping during the last thirty years, if the Marine authorities had only ordered the ships to remain at anchor instead of putting to sea. That the ships have sometimes gone to sea when they might have ridden safely at anchor, is very possible ; and many a ship in her anxiety to get away from shore, has doubtless been lost by running into the very centre of the storm. But the numbers that have escaped are so large as to remove all doubts from the minds of ship captains as to what they should do when a storm is impending in an open roadstead like Madras. The risk of foundering at sea is very trifling when compared with that of being driven ashore, and probably not one captain in a thousand who visits Madras would voluntarily elect the latter alternative.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*Overland China Mail*, July 20.)

A PROLONGED earthquake was felt at Yokohama on 3rd July. A severe gale visited the coast on the 23rd June. H.M.S. Iron Duke left Osaka for the North on 1st July. A gas company has been started in Hiogo. The Mikado has arrived at that port. Cholera has appeared in Yedo. The Russian Consulate at Hakodate is to be abolished. The purchase of Japanese girls by Chinese to export for infamous purposes has attracted the notice of the Japanese Government. H.M.S. Juno is gone for a cruize in the Inland Sea.

M. Geoffroi, the French Minister, was daily expected at Tientsing on the 5th. His escort had already arrived. Considerable anxiety is said to be felt at the capital as to the French Minister's action. Li Hung Chang has been appointed a Grand Secretary. The heat at Shanghai during the past few weeks has been intense; many cases of sunstroke have occurred. Sir Edmund and Lady Hornby have left Shanghai for a visit to Japan. The s. s. Sarpedon reached Shanghai in 53 days from London, including all stoppages. The Yangtze has risen, and Kewkeang is partly under water. The Hankow bund at latest advices was only 12 inches above the river level. Great improvements in the way of forts, better roads, &c., are being made at and near Tientsing by the Chinese ; the former are being armed with Krupp guns. Rifle pits are being made between the Peiho and Pei-tang-ho. Much sickness prevails at Tientsing. The plains are drying slowly by evaporation.

The King of Cambodia arrived here on the 15th and landed in state that evening. A review has been held in his honour. H. M. intends visiting Canton and Macao. He has invested largely in jewellery during his visit here. Two more attempts have been made to fire the American barque Benefactor, making, with one previously noted and another not before known, four in all. The incendiaries have been detected and are being tried. One dollar notes will shortly be issued by the H. K. & S. Bank. F. de Torre Bueno, the ex-Peruvian Consul at Macao, who knocked an engineer overboard and was sentenced by the Judge to 14 years' imprisonment, has been released by the Macao Government. Piracies and robberies are rife at Canton. The Rev. Mr. McChesney, an American Missionary, has been killed by a stray shot fired during a piratical attack upon a town on the West River. His loss is much lamented. The mate and second mate of the Kawache Maru have been sentenced each to one year's hard labour for a murderous assault. Three Annamese Ambassadors have arrived at Canton *en route* to Peking. The Colonial Office at Macao is asserted to be in a sad mess.

BILLIARDS.

(*Globe*, July 19.)

AN advertisement has been appearing in the papers for the past month offering a reward for the best essay on the subject of billiards, with an intimation that the treatment should be as much of a social, and even didactic, as of a technical nature. The amount of the prize is probably not sufficient to tempt a professor to lay down his cue and take his pen and write on the subject. We believe the increase in the popularity of the game within the last few years has been extraordinary. Good markers are scarcely to be had for money or favour. The demand has brought into the field multitudes of raw pretenders, who with a few flash trick strokes pass themselves off as players to incautious club secretaries. But the genuine craftsmen or boys at the board of green cloth have had halcyon days and nights of it of late. Champion tournaments have been succeeded by starring tours in the provinces, where the adepts rove from town to town, and show how cannons and hazards of the most unexpected kind can be achieved. The rage has developed regular billiard reporters, whose slang is as definite and comprehensive as that of the turf. Even ladies have taken kindly to the pursuit. There are hundreds of country houses where, in the country house season, you could find more than your equal ready to start from the drawing-room into the chamber of racks and chalk ; girls who do not require "side-saddle" appliances for work, and who can adopt a business attitude with an ease and grace which result in excellent scoring. But it is still a question whether billiards, regarded from a serious point of view, is altogether a pastime of unequivocal associations. The essayist to whom we referred above may not consider it necessary to touch on a few of the billiard contingencies which we shall venture to indicate, but which, nevertheless, are not perhaps unworthy of being taken into account.

How many cases do we ourselves know in which billiards has become, to paraphrase Johnson's definition of patriotism, "the last refuge of a scoundrel?" Take the "pool" set at your club, and you will not find them the choicest men in the house. You can recognise a few even here who make a regular living out of the table. You will understand their method by a little vigilance. They are not the men who play for lives recklessly, but who continue to keep their own with uncommon tenacity. The number of times they either divide or pocket everything is extraordinary. And these winnings only represent part of the wages of their dexterity and coolness. They are quietly betting with the smoking spectators all round. In the gentlest possible fashion, with no fuss or token of gambling, they will make £5 by the evening's amusement, and retire from it to a small supper, eaten with the heartiness with which the bread won by honest labour is consumed. They are about the place in the forenoon, when they will allow themselves to be tempted into a game of a hundred up by a simpleton who gets twenty-five out of the lot, and is beaten for a sovereign. After a while they may be partially shunned, but they have always more than one club of call, and in each a private cue carefully locked up in a japanned case with their initials painted on it.

But, after all, the polite leg and his victims, who are not much hurt, do not exemplify the evil we desire to illustrate. London is full of public billiard rooms. Into these ill-ventilated dens, reeking with stale tobacco and the odour of beer, clerks and shop boys resort, especially on Saturday afternoons. It is a pity that the majority of this class do not more readily and eagerly avail themselves of the hygienic opportunities which were pleaded for the early closing movement. Unquestionably it would be just as well for Brown, Jones, and Robinson to be behind the counter, or at the desk, as to be spending their money in low billiard saloons, and learning to drink and to gamble during hours put at their disposal for healthy recreation. The frowsy taverns in which the tables are situated are in some respects worthy a visit on these Saturdays. Even with the weather every thing to tempt the youngsters into an excursion, a walk, or a pull on the river, you will find them congregating round the Billiard tables, which are in such brisk demand that they have to be engaged for a long while beforehand by expectant players. We grant that this does not prove that Billiards is a "bad" game, or that the early closing movement is a "bad" movement. There is nothing worse in billiards *per se* than there is in chess or music *per se*. Its connections, however, of the humbler sort, are of the most unfortunate and demoralising character. And for that matter it might be said with perfect truth, billiards is an unsafe, if not discreditable, form of amusement for any one to follow except on a private or a club table.

The game assuredly must have peculiar fascinations about it. Men who never improve, who have been told by shamefaced, candid, and despairing markers, who have endeavoured to teach them, that they never can play, persist nevertheless in trying at every opportunity. And there is this excitement in the business. The possibility of flukes are endless. A gentleman who had, he said, studied fluking as an art, laid it down that as a first principle he always hit the balls hard and gave his own a twist. The manner in which he looked round the table for his "miracle" to occur showed that he felt, at least, three times as much interest in the stroke as if he had attempted it with a definite object. Then his thorough enjoyment of his good luck when the red sidled in the most amazing style into a pocket was evidently of a keener kind than the pleasure of the expert who could simply attain an ordinary end by ordinary means. Indeed, the regular unabashed fluker at the table is an amusing companion. His exertions to command his countenance when he has perpetrated a combination from which Roberts would shrink and Bennett be deterred, are not always attended with success. He will endeavour not to meet your eye after a feat of this sort. He will cough depreciatively and chalk his cue, but he almost invariably resents the direct charge of having made or got a fluke. Billiard fibs are white lies ; and, besides, these friendly contentions only occur where people are playing for fun and not for money.

We are inclined to believe that a good billiard player is born, not made. There are those who, from the very first time they take a cue in hand, manifest a steady capacity for improvement ; there are others who play a middling game when able to play at all, and whom all the practice and perseverance in the world will not enable to run up average better scores. And, like skating or swimming, billiards once acquired is not forgotten. If the man who plays well leaves off for a considerable period, a very short time suffices for him to get back to his old form. For the man who plays a mediocre or a bad game there is always a better chance when he leaves off for a while—he returns with a certain "fluking" power which he loses as soon as ever he remembers how he used to miss formerly. It is almost indispensable for a gentleman to know how to play one way or another just at present, and it would be only fair to his chance opponents that his proficiency in the game should be enough to impart a mild excitement to an encounter with him. Perhaps the golden rule we have mentioned above, "Hit the balls hard, and give your own a twist," may be of service to a beginner who, for the sake of showing fight, somehow or other does not care for the risk of cutting the cloth.

THE NAWAB NAZIM.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, July 19.)

THE motion made last year on the claims of the Nawab Nazim is to be brought on again, and it may be of some assistance to those who take an interest in the matter if we shortly state the principal points in the case.

The title of "Nawab Nazim" means "Chief Administrator of Police and Criminal Justice," and implies by its very nature that the person who holds it represents a superior authority from whom his power is derived. The title is in fact a relic of the native system of governing India, which has been set aside by our institutions for several generations. The two great branches of government were called respectively Dewanny, the revenue branch, and Nizamut, the branch of criminal justice and police. The Nawab Nazim was at the head of the one, as the Dewan was at the head of the other.

The present holder of the title of Nawab Nizm derives it from Meer Jaffier, who was invested with it by the English after the battle of Plassey as a reward for his desertion of his master, Surajah Dowlah, on the field of battle. For many years after the battle of Plassey the Government of Bengal was a double one. The English collected the revenue, and the Nawab Nazim, or a deputy, exercised criminal justice. The Nawab Nazim and his deputy were paid out of the revenues of the province under arrangements which were reviewed on three several occasions, and by which incomes of £530,000, £410,000, and £320,000, were assigned to the successive incumbents of the office. No doubt the language in which these arrangements were made, which were described by Mr. Grant Duff last year as agreements, and which the present Nawab Nazim's advocate (Major Bell) describes as treaties, is that of arrangements between powers more or less independent of each other. But the fact that the power of the purse rested with the Company, and the further fact that they not only dispossessed Meer Jaffier and substituted for him Meer Cossim, but made Mahomed Rheza Khan "naib" or deputy, and gave the substantial control of the Nizamut for many years, sufficiently show with whom the real authority rested.

The last treaty or agreement made with one Moobarick-ood-Dowla, the then representative of Meer Jaffier, was never acted upon in its entirety. Instead of £320,000, which was the amount agreed to be paid to him, he was paid only £160,000, which he received till his death in 1796. The same sum, subject to certain deductions, of which we need say nothing at present, has been paid to his descendants ever since, and is now received by the present claimant.

From 1770 to 1793 a variety of changes were introduced into the system of government pursued in Bengal. Their first result was that the whole system of double government, which was obviously incurably vicious, was swept away, and that the Company became in fact and in truth the sovereigns of the country, subject only to the King of England. The reforms of Lord Cornwallis threw into a definite shape the measures which had been in progress under his predecessors, and the whole process has been described by the government of India with perfect justice as a conquest—a conquest in substance and in fact as complete as if it had been effected by undisguised military force, and not by orders which, as every one concerned was well aware, could be enforced if they were disputed at a moment's notice. In fact, no one ever thought of disputing them, and they were submitted to without a murmur.

This being the history of the relation between the Nawab Nazim and the Government of India, the present Nawab Nazim presented some time ago to the Government of India a voluminous memorial which preferred various claims, and in particular insisted much upon the treaties between the Company and his ancestors. The last publication in which his case is stated is a pamphlet by Major Bell, who observes that he has "no objection to the character of advocacy in this case—one of a class especially needing advocacy, and accepted for advocacy or advice by some of the most eminent living judges and counsel." Major Bell is a good deal more zealous than skilful as an advocate. He dwells at great length and in a very tedious manner on all the transactions to which we have referred, and is at great pains to prove by scraps of Wheaton that the arrangements in question were made by treaty, and that the treaties by which they were made were "real" and not "personal"—a point on which Sir Roundell Palmer appears to have differed from Major Bell. Be this, however, as it may, Major Bell in the introduction to his pamphlet entirely gives up the case which he is at such pains to set up in the body of it. In a despatch sent home in 1870 the Indian Government pointed out that if the Nawab Nazim had any rights at all by treaty he had a right to the arrears of £160,000 a year, which had been withheld from his family ever since 1779, with interest thereon, and also a right to be established as hereditary soubadar of Bengal, the Queen retiring to the position of Dewan. This they regarded, naturally enough, as *reductio ad absurdum*. Major Bell admits the absurdity of the claims suggested. He says in so many words, "The Nawab has not made the extravagant demands or preferred the monstrous pretensions which have been ascribed to him." He omits to show that he had any sort of right by anything which can even pretend to be a treaty to anything less than this, and for the best of reasons. It is simply impossible to produce the faintest shadow of evidence of any such claim.

Major Bell tells us what the Nawab does want. What the Nawab really does wish is "an assurance by the Imperial Government, in any form that may be considered becoming, that the honours and dignities of the Nizamut and Soubahdarry of Bengal are what they were publicly proclaimed to be at his accession and at the accession of every one of his predecessors—'*hereditary honours and dignities.*'" He also asks that the stipend which "has been for a century, and during five successions, settled on the Nawab Nazim shall be pronounced to be what it was declared to be by the Home Government in 1840—two years after the present Nawab's accession—'the assignment secured by treaty to the family,' and shall not again be diminished." He also wishes for a declaration as to the character of what has been called the Nizamut Fund. His reason for asking all this is that he fears that after his death the position of his family may be altered, or, at any rate, that it may be reconsidered. These fears are founded upon a passage in a despatch from Lord Halifax to Lord Lawrence's Government, dated June 17, 1864, which was avowedly withheld from the Nawab—the fact being shown by the numbering of the paragraphs—when the rest of the despatch was communicated to him. In this paragraph Lord Halifax says that the Nawab's sons ought to be "trained to useful occupations," and made to understand, as soon as possible, what their future position was to be. The despatch adds—"Her Majesty's Government desire to be put in possession of the views of your Excellency in Council with respect to the future provision to be made for the Nazim's family. Your Excellency is aware that this Government are fully sensible of the inconvenience of perpetuating in this or in any other family a line of titled stipendiaries without power and responsibility, and without salutary employment conducive to their happiness and their respectability." The despatch proceeds to say that "the accumulations of the Deposit Fund (called otherwise the Nizamut Fund) may in some manner be so employed as to form to a certain extent a permanent endowment for some members of the family, and at the same time to supply those incentives to exertion which cannot exist in the case of mere Government stipendiaries."

Of this paragraph, to use Major Bell's words, "the Nawab soon got wind." Upon the meaning of this expression light is thrown by the further remark, that "in such matters there is no secret department." This is perfectly true. No one who knows India can have failed to observe that there are ways by which people interested, and in some cases the editors of papers, "get wind" of the most secret despatches of the Government of India, nor is there any great doubt about the manner in which this is done, though of course it is a subject on which positive evidence is hard to be obtained. This, Major Bell tells us, was the reason why the Nawab Nazim determined to come before Parliament and the public.

The substantial question is, whether the Government of India ought to be forced by Parliament to say that the title of Nawab Nazim, which has become a totally incorrect and misleading one, implying as it does the perpetuation of an office long since extinct, and a right to powers transferred not much less than a century ago to a totally different order of men, should be declared to be perpetual, and whether this phantom office should be endowed for ever with a sum of £160,000 a year raised out of the taxes of a very poor country, for which the Nawab does nothing whatever, and in which he is, with respect to at least four-fifths of the population, hardly less a foreigner than we who pay him his stipend.

It appears to us that if Parliament takes the decision of a question like this out of the hands of the Government of India it will do a most foolish thing ; and that if it should grant the prayer of its petitioner and his advocate it would do a most immoral thing.

The first question is whether upon subjects of this sort Parliament can interfere with any propriety, with any substantial prospect of doing justice, and without the greatest injury to the authority of the Government of India. We can hardly see how there can be a question on the subject. If Parliament constitutes itself a sort of appellate court in all the affairs of Indian princes, chiefs, and stipendiaries, it will make the government of the country almost impossible. There is probably no class of people in the world who are at once so prone to raise claims and so utterly unscrupulous in the manner in which, when once raised, those claims are pressed and promoted. Moreover, the claims themselves are of a kind which it is exceedingly difficult to discuss to any useful purpose before Parliament. It is exceedingly difficult to get a body of Englishmen, to say nothing of a popular assembly, to master all the ins and outs of such disputes, and to distinguish what is substantial and real from mere phraseology and forms of address.

Apart, however, from this, which, indeed, is sufficiently obvious, look at the broad and altogether indisputable and notorious facts about this Nawab Nazim. In the first place, he is a mere pensioner. Major Bell talks of him as a "mediatized Prince." He might as well give him any other European title. Nawab Nazims never were sovereign princes and never were mediatized. His ancestors were the tools and the puppets under the cover of whose names a sham double government was carried on in Bengal until the Company were strong enough, or rather till they thought themselves strong enough, to stand avowedly on their own legs. It is utterly unworthy of a great nation governing an empire on European principles to acknowledge anything like a shadow of right in the representatives of worn-out shams of this kind. What have we to do in these days with the wretched instruments and the miserable fictions which it was thought necessary to use in the time of Warren Hastings ? Our power in India stands upon its own foundation. We are there, governing the country for its good and for our good, but governing by a far surer and better title than could be given by all the Emperors of Delhi and Soubahdars of Bengal that ever existed—the title of superior force. If we left India, the whole country would be in a few weeks or months the scene of anarchy and bloodshed from the mountains to the sea. So long as we stay there it will enjoy peace and order. That is the moral justification of our presence there—that, and not a series of transactions which historically explain our presence. The physical justification of our presence, the condition by which we rule, is military superiority, and the support which we derive from a consciousness on the part of the natives, high and low, that our military superiority is the only barrier which protects them from times worse than those of the last century.

What, then, do we owe to the instruments, or rather to the representatives of the instruments, used by our predecessors in acquiring the position which we now occupy ? It appears to us that we owe to them two things—scrupulous adherence to positive promises, and generous consideration of past occurrences. Now as for positive promises the Nawab Nazim has, as we have shown, none to appeal to. He does not claim under any treaty. The nearest approaches to a positive promise which his advocate can quote are a proclamation which speaks of his "succeeding to his hereditary honours and dignities," and an order which speaks of his "accession." There are, if we are not mistaken, other expressions of a similar kind to be found in different official papers, some of which Major Bell refers to. Upon all such expressions, whether they be more or less in number, one obvious remark arises. They are not in the nature of promises at all. They are not guarantees for the future. They are more complimentary and honorary forms of speech. What is required, and what is not forthcoming, is an explicit promise on the part of the Government of India to the Nawab Nazim in some such words as these :—"We and our successors for ever, and will confirm to you and to them for ever the title of Nawab Nazim." Nothing of the sort ever took place, or is even alleged to have taken place, nor can we conceive why we should now go out of our way to give such a pledge, which is what the Nawab asks.

As to the question of generosity, it surely is too plain for argument that the only fault of which the Government of India can be accused is that it has been far too liberal. It is true that liberality at the expense of the ryots of Bengal is an easy virtue to practise. It cost no Englishman anything, but it has cost the Bengalees a good deal ; and what has the country got from it ? What good has any creature in the world derived from the £160,000 a year which does not appear to be enough for the expenses of the Nawab Nazim ? Why need any one be particularly anxious to enable him to keep up a great establishment of followers and women ? Are they in any sense of the word useful members of society ? Major Bell is of opinion that such questions show great ignorance of native society and great want of sympathy with native modes of thought. There are native habits and modes both of thought and of conduct with which it surely is by no means desirable that Englishmen should sympathize, and which, at all events, they ought not to tax their subjects to maintain.

A very large part of Major Bell's pamphlet is taken up with remarks upon the case of Mysore and attacks on Lord Dalhousie and his policy. Of these we have nothing to say. They are quite unconnected with the Nawab Nazim, the question as to whom is simply this. Has he shown any cause why he should be elevated from the position of a pensioner, whose pension is a matter of grace and favour, into the position of a man endowed with £160,000 a year and an inappropriate and misleading title for himself and his successors for ever ?

DISSIPATION BEFORE DINNER.

MY opinions are I know directly opposed to those generally received but seldom acted on, at least in London society. I believe that nothing is so injurious to both bodily and mental health as what is termed a regular life. It may sound very shocking, and will doubtless appal Sir Wilfrid Lawson, but I am convinced that an occasional excess in drinking, provided the wine be good, gives a beneficial fillip to the constitution. Indeed, more than one liberal-minded doctor has admitted as much to me. Of ocurse, such excess must be kept within reasonable limits, and not be indulged in too often. I am not very familiar with ancient philosophy, but I know that one Greek sage, whose name I forget, distinctly approved of occasional intoxication. I am not, however, going to make wine my theme on this occasion, but rather to deal with that mild sort of dissipation which consists in an unquenchable love of society and amusement, and is called by those who yield to it by the more innocent name of pleasure.

In London society everybody likes dissipation more or less, though some take smaller and more diluted draughts than others. To abstain from dissipation altogether is to cramp the mind, narrow the sympathies, and generally to induce selfishness. In fact, dissipation is a necessary of life in London society ; but owing to the fact that even the fashionable world comprises some individuals who either have or fancy they have business, this necessary of life is not in its ordinary form attainable by all. A conscientious M.P., for instance, who is convinced that were he not constant in his attendance at the House the British Constitution would inevitably be injured, has few opportunities of indulging in dinners, balls, and other evening occupations. Again, delicacy of health is in like manner antagonistic to late parties. It really does seem, therefore, as if garden-parties were due to a direct interposition of a fashionable Providence. The parks have been styled the lungs of London ; garden-parties might with equal truth be termed the tonics of *ton*. By going to these you not only obtain an object for a ride or a drive, but combine in the pleasantest possible manner pleasure with health. Perhaps pleasure is too strong a word to employ in connection with London society, and the phrase languid gratification might with propriety be substituted. In London people may be said to enjoy a party not when they derive any active amusement from being present at it, but when it does not occur to them that any other place would be for the time more agreeable. To return to my subject. Garden-parties possess many advantages over every other description of entertainment. At them you can at least converse freely, and without the chance of being overheard ; whereas at balls your talk with a girl is ever liable to be interrupted either by the exigencies of the dance or the arrival of some odious individual to claim his engagements, or by the haunting recollection of your own. The music also is in the way, for it drowns your voice, and you can't well shout a tender sentiment or a witty remark. At dinners you are better off, but a protruded ice-pudding between a gentleman and the lady has rather a cooling effect, and "Champagne or Moselle, Sir!" warns you that others besides your fellow-guests may overhear you. After dinner again there are the dreadful playing and singing which murder all talk. Garden-parties, on the contrary, are perfect paradises of conversation. There you can escape the hearing if not the eyes of your neighbours ; but even there it is as well to be cautious in speech and low in tone when you aproach a sharp turn in the shrubbery walk.

Another advantage of these parties is that you are enabled to catch a glimpse of the comparatively natural and daylight side of your acquaintances' characters, and to readily any doubts you may entertain as to a lady's complexion. There is less of restraint and of the artificial, and the most deceptive veil is powerless against a sharp eye. There is also the most perfect liberty. You can either avoid or find out your friends as the whim seizes you. If you are sociable you can talk ; if not, you can hold your tongue without exciting remark. If you are in the humour for sauntering you can stroll about the grounds ; if lazy, you can sit or stand apart and make your observations on the company. In short, whatever mood you may be in you can gratify it. To ladies these parties must be particularly charming. At them there is no crowding ; their dresses are not exposed to the risk of being torn, their fans to that of being broken. Instead of close, hot rooms you have plenty of fresh air, and instead of long rows of moist and flabby dowagers and dis-consolate-looking, partnerless girls your eye falls upon parterres of beautiful flowers. Those of the guests, especially girls, who are not in the habit of receiving much attention at balls, do not at garden-parties suffer from a humiliating consciousness that the neglect is observed, for plenty of devices for avoiding remark are available. The hostess is also a gainer, for after receiving the first two dozen or so of arrivals she is at liberty to amuse herself. A garden-party, moreover, involves very little trouble in preparation, all that is required being refreshments and a military band of some sort. As a set-off to these merits it must however be admitted that there are some drawbacks. Garden-parties interfere with the opera, the theatre, and even all dinners which are not very late. You may enjoy the trip down to the country very much, but if a lady, you are apt on your return to feel somewhat tired, and to experience a disinclination for the long process of dressing for a party. There is also the chance of rain falling when you have nearly reached your destination, or even before starting a disagreeable uncertainty as to whether the proviso of "weather permitting" applies to the afternoon in question. Still, on the whole, garden-parties are very delightful, and an institution much to be encouraged.—*Vanity Fair.*

REPLANTING A TOOTH.—We agree with a contemporary that the operation of replanting a tooth is not a pleasing one to contemplate, but we are assured the thing has been done in the United States, and is a triumph of surgical skill. When the tooth is loose and painful, with sweling at the gum, it is taken out, the diseased parts scraped from the roots, while the healthy portions of mucous membrane attached to the neck of the tooth are not removed. It is then washed in carbolic acid. The socket from which the tooth is drawn is also cleansed, the tooth replaced, and in many instances takes root, and in a fort night becomes as serviceable as the other teeth. This is, we agree, a remarkable illustration of vital force. We are told that this is no new process. A letter is in existence, addressed by George Washington to a friend who had some knowledge of this operation, asking his advice as to whether he ought to submit to it or not.

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40	54 0	47 0	58 8	51 0	40
45	60 0	53 0	65 8	57 0	45